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As an additional inducement to Subscribe
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To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them, immediately, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, a California Coinage; and an extra Copy of this PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, free.

Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

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☞ To any person sending us Ten Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the

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 ☞ To any person sending us Five Paving Subscriptions, we will send an extra Copy of the **PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, free.**
 ☞ We are, also, having made, a large quantity of Valuable PRESENTS and KEPSAKES for Single SUBSCRIBERS, who send direct to the Office.
 The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast Pins.

Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore-Crystallized Quarts Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver-bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is from the celebrated GORTZ & CURRY and Ophir Mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as Mementos, as well as beautiful in Appearance and Design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, ~~as a~~ ^{per} to the PACIFIC MONTHLY will be entitled to one of these Articles for

every Subscription standing opposite their names
on our books.

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OF THE
PACIFIC MONTHLY

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Cents, in Currency or Postage Stamps.

CAUTION!

✍ Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to where you want the PACIFIC MONTHLY sent, Plain and Distinct.

✍ Register all Letters containing Money; or, when convenient, send by Express.

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Send none but United States Treasury Notes, or money Bankable in New York.
All Letters asking Information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a Stamp, to prepay answer. Address all Correspondence,
D. M. GAZLAY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS
PACIFIC MONTHLY

**PAGE IS MONTHLY,
34 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.**

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
121 Nassau Street, New York.

WHITE & BAUER,
San Francisco, California.
Jan. 24, 1865.—1y.
ENGLISH, French and American Mustard
for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S DRUG-STORE,

Suicide of Edmund Ruffin.

The Richmond Republic of Tuesday contains the following:

On Saturday last Mr. Edmund Ruffin, a very distinguished agriculturist of Virginia, committed suicide at his residence, near Mattox depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He retired to his chamber at an early hour in the morning, and taking a seat in a chair, took a gun, loaded with shot and slugs, and placing the muzzle to his mouth, discharged the piece by pushing the trigger with a stick. The upper portion of his head was entirely blown off. In a diary of his was found a memorandum stating that he could never live under the United States Government, and took death in preference. In the same memorandum he said that he would have committed the deed on the 9th of April (the day General Lee surrendered) but was prevented by the presence of visitors in his house. Mr. Ruffin was well known in Virginia by his efforts in behalf of agriculture in the State, and was once editor, he believed, of the Southern Planter. He was well known throughout the country during the first of the war from the order with which he embraced the Confederate cause, and particularly from the fact that he was the man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter when General Beauregard bombarded that work in 1861. He was over seventy years of age.

The Whig gives the following account of the affair:

It is now said that Mr. Ruffin's mind had been very perceptibly affected since the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies. For a week previous to terminating his life, Mr. Ruffin kept his chamber, busily employed in writing what subsequently turned out to be a history of his political life. He also wrote letters, and in one of them he left directions as to the disposal of his body. He bathed himself, put on clean under and outer clothing, and directed his body should be buried in the habitations he had put on, without shroud or coffin. He then seated himself in a chair, put a loaded musket to his mouth, and, leaning back, struck the trigger with his forefinger. The first cap did not explode, and he replaced it by another, which discharged the musket, the charge of ball and buck shot blowing off the crown of the venerable old gentleman's head and scattering his brains and snowy hair against the ceiling of the room. When the family, alarmed at the report, reached Mr. Ruffin's room, they found him lying back in his chair, the gun leaning against him, and life gone. A paragraph in the letter left for the perusal of family and friends explained the tragic deed. It reads: "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country."

European Opinion of Our Countrymen.

The Count de Montalibert, who is one of the leading Catholic writers of Europe, and a gentleman of the highest philosophical as well as literary culture, has just published an article in the *Correspondent*, headed "The Victory of the North in the United States," in which he argues that the military virtues displayed by the Americans during their tremendous struggle of four years' duration, are nothing in comparison to their civil virtues. The citizens of the United States, he says, did not have recourse to suicide to get away from fear and suspense. They were not the people to initiate those despairing acts which prefer immediate death to prolonged suffering. He thinks their conduct in time of trial a grand lesson for those European nations which, though as heroic as need be on the battlefield, are intimidated and demoralized by every civil danger. The Americans have given to the world the "serious and consoling example of a people who saves itself without a Caesar." This is intended, no doubt, as a rebuke to the suppressive and despotic policy pursued by Napoleon; but, at the same time, it expresses the real feeling, the sincere and genuine admiration, which the patience, the energy, the fortitude and the self respect of our people have excited in all liberal minds, whether of the Catholic or Protestant church, in Europe.

A Nice Minister.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday contains the following:

A little story is told of an eminent and much beloved divine of this city, and withal a late ardent and zealous advocate and supporter of the Southern cause. The Sunday following the evacuation and occupation of the city, this divine was sorely perplexed what to do in the matter of the prayer for "all in authority." Practice deprecate he could not, and as the prayer, out and out, was required by the military authorities, he resolved to go through with it with a proviso. So he began, and after getting through that part which enjoins supplication for "the President of the United States and all others in authority," he lifted up his voice and added (in parenthesis): "Oh, Lord, Thou wilt knowest for whom we would pray?" Very few in the church noticed the interpolation, but the story afterwards got out, and as it is going the rounds, we thought it would do to print.

We suppose this "divine" has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States with a somewhat similar "proviso," and advises his congregation to follow his example.

HARD (?)—A returned rebel soldier from the armies of the "great Southern Confederacy," reached his old home in Harrodsburg, on Thursday of last week. His former neighbors and fellow citizens tendered the hospitality and freedom of the town to him, lashed a board to his back with "traitor" written on it in large letters, marched the returned "brave" round town, and put him in the cars, with notice not to stop there any more. Those Harrodsburg Gracians must have a dash of the Southern Chivalry about them. The Chivalry used to tar and feather lackluster Abolitionists and ride them out on a rail.

Intelligence of the rapid increase of Union feeling in the Southern States is daily received, but coupled with statements of the terribly destitute condition of the people. In Northern Georgia many persons are dying for want of food, and it is feared that hundreds will perish of starvation unless measures are taken for their relief.

Gen. McDowell in California has turned over to the civil authorities numerous prisoners charged with making disloyal speeches. There are local laws which are said to meet their cases expressly.

Our Soldiers.

It is astonishing, says a Philadelphia contemporary, to find how quickly the returned soldiers resume their places as citizens. The blue, so prevalent a week ago, is disappearing, and the only indications of the presence of our soldiers is to be seen in the faces and erect walk of those who have assisted to save the Republic. Those who predicted disorder and confusion upon the return of the soldiers must be greatly disappointed. Four years of such discipline as is found in the army has not unfitted the men for the resumption of their duties as good citizens. After the first few days of justification and interchange of friendly courtesies with old associates and companions, the soldiers find their way into the factories and workshops which they left months before in obedience to the call for volunteers. Everywhere the best of order has prevailed. The only fault has been in the too great confidence reposed by the returned soldiers in the friendship of every one who greets them. This is shown by the numerous cases of robberies. Instead of citizens being the victims to the dishonesty and rapacity of soldiers, soldiers themselves are in many cases the victims of sharpers of the worst character. The return of the soldiers has made business especially brisk with the clothes dealer. All the boys are anxious to drop the uniform and don the citizen's dress. Livery stable keepers have also been remembered in the disbursement of the money; but for the past three weeks the police reports have been singularly free of all mention of the arrest of soldiers. They have shown the world that they can fight well—now they return to prove that they can be good citizens.

GENERAL GRANT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. General Grant, both from his position as head of the Army and from the prestige he has won, is likely to become as important to our Government for the remainder of his life as the Duke of Wellington was to the British Government in the latter half of his public career. His views, therefore, will always be of interest. In this connection, we give the following from the *Chicago Tribune*:

General Grant in conversation with his friends, says that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000 at an expense of \$100,000,000 a year to the tax payers, to support the majority, or of enfranchising the blacks, and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists. Gen. Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form.

Accounts continue to reach us from various parts of the adjoining counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William, of depredations committed upon travelers and citizens by bands of desperadoes, who are for the most part ex-members of Mosely's command. Having subsisted themselves for three years by depredations committed upon Union people, they find it very inconvenient to break away from their old habits. Until they are scourged out of the country by a determined and concerted action on the part of citizens, they cannot hope for safety from their lawless violence. *Albany Journal*.

McCausland.—The Chambersburg Repository learns from a reliable veteran officer in the Reserve Corps that the notorious rascal, McCausland, who sacked and burned Chambersburg and Hagerstown, is now living in luxury on his farm in Western Virginia. The Hagerstown *Herald* says: "We have no idea but that justice will yet be meted out to this prince of villains. It would be simply an outrage should such a man escape the punishment due his fiendish crimes."

The Toronto *Gazette*, of Monday, says: "Major General Dix, in command of the Northern District of the United States, of whom the public have so often heard of late months, is now in Montreal." A Washington despatch says he will make a formal demand for the extradition of the alleged conspirators.

A Rebel Colonel named Gayley, the author of the 1,000,000 reward for the assassination of President Lincoln, which was published in nearly all the Southern papers during the war, is now imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, having arrived there on Saturday.

Went to Europe.—Rev. Dr. P. Schaff, of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, sailed from New York for Europe in the *Helvetia*, on the 10th inst., in company with several clerical friends, and expects to be absent several months.

Quite a serious fight occurred in Richmond on Saturday last between a party of Union and returned Rebel soldiers. Pistols, knives and bricks were used freely and the Rebels were badly beaten. The protest guard interfered and restored order.

The United States Collector of Customs at Albany, William Bruce, on Tuesday morning, seized a large quantity of silk goods, which were smuggled from Albany, and found in barrels covered with eggs. The silks are supposed to be worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Execution of Murderers.—The execution of Lindsey Forney and Abraham Knorr, for the murder of Edward Gladfelter, will take place at Hagerstown, Md., on Friday, the 7th of July next.

The distillery of Mr. John Deor, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, was seized by the collector of Internal Revenue of that district, on the 19th inst., and one hundred barrels of liquor confiscated. Cause of seizure and confiscation, alleged fraudulent returns.

To Prevent Contagion.—The War Department has directed that tents, clothing, hospital furniture, and any stores that have been used in the treatment of contagious diseases, be burned, and in no instance be turned into depot or sold.

VIRGINIA OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—The *Petersburg News* of Monday says that "James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is in a greater degree responsible for the late rebellion than any man that lives."

The *Hibernian*, at Father Point, brings two days later news, being from Londonderry to and including the 9th. The leading item of her intelligence is a rumor from Paris that the French Government had notified the United States that Mexico was under the protection of France, and that she would allow no Power to molest her, and would deal with filibusters without mercy. England has unconditionally withdrawn belligerent rights from the rebels. France has previously taken a similar course. Carl Russell, in his official notification, acknowledges that "peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America were in undisputed possession," and states that as a necessary consequence "Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter such ports, harbors and waters," and must require any such vessels forthwith to depart therefrom within twenty-four hours. There is, however, an added proviso, that the command of any Rebel vessel may divert his vessel of her warlike character and remain within British waters at his own risk.

THE ADDRESS OF GOV. ALLEN.—We have in full the farewell address of the Louisiana (rebel) Governor Allen to his constituents, heretofore briefly referred to in a Cairo telegram. He counsels the people to show to the world that, heretofore, they have fought like men, so now, like men, also, they can make peace. He advises them against acts of violence, and against intemperate language, and against useless repentings after lost property. He says they, like himself, have lost everything, but he adds—"Let us not talk of despair, nor whine about our misfortunes, but with strong arms and stout hearts adapt ourselves to the circumstances which surround us."

MR. STEPHENS IN FORT WARREN.—A soldier, acting as one of the guards over Alexander H. Stephens at Fort Warren, informs the Boston *Traveler* that he spends much of his time in writing and has already prepared immense rolls of manuscript—enough to give a complete history of the rebellion. He also reads considerably, and each morning spends much time in singing hymns. He, however, maintains a laudably air, and stands upon his dignity, but does not hesitate to express occasionally his dislike for Jeff Davis; and for that matter so does Postmaster General Rogers.

REBELS CHIEF THE FLAG.—A correspondent writes as follows from Point Lookout, Md., on date of June 9, 1865:

"This morning about ten or eleven o'clock the prisoners of war at this point raised a flag staff in their camp and then unfurled the old flag that they had fought so hard against for four years! How they cheered it when the wind held it out so that they could see that all the stars and stripes were still there; not one gone; but all the more bright and beautiful because now floating over an entirely free country."

TERRIBLE RIOT AMONG FIREMEN.—On Tuesday a large number of firemen assembled at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., to participate in a trial of fire engines, when a quarrel took place, which was followed by a terrible riot, during which some fifty or sixty persons were injured, some of them seriously. A woman was shot through the breast, and several citizens and children were wounded by bullets and missiles.

The transport Kentucky, with twelve hundred paroled Rebel troops on board, struck a snag twelve miles below Shreveport on the 9th inst., and sunk immediately. Over two hundred lives were lost. The officers of the vessel are said to be to blame.

The President is resolved on cutting down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress. It is expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by the New Year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you wear Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, 1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Feb. 14).

DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. (June 28.—1y.)

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes, Deafness has been removed by it, and hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives immediate relief to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are refreshing and invigorating. It cures and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. More than thirty years of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the certificates of wholesale Druggists in 1861. The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our whole sale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the head.

Burr & Perry, Read, Anston & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Carler & Co., Seth W. Fowler, Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Henshaw, Edmund & Co., New York; H. H. Day, Portland, Maine; Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Mincer & Co., McKesson & Robbins, A. L. Scott & Co., W. Ward, Close & Co., Bush & Cole, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists. Try it. Nov. 15.—1y

Ohio State Union Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 21st.—The Ohio State Union Convention met at Columbus today. General J. D. Cox was nominated for Governor by acclamation; A. U. McBurney, of Warren, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. L. S. Warren, of Lorain, Treasurer; J. Brinkerhoff, of Attorney General; Jas. Moore, of Brainerd, of Public Works; Lieutenant Rodney, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The convention passed resolutions giving God thanks for the overthrow of the rebellion, and lamenting the cruel death of President Lincoln, and endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson's administration; that four years of sanguinary war have demonstrated that slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions, and while we are anxious for the early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand it shall be upon such terms as will give assurance of peace and security to the loyal people, and prosperity to the Federal Union.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Advices from the north of Mexico furnish the following facts: Comango, after a brief resistance, was taken by General Lepry. The Imperialists also captured the notorious Captain Bedall, formerly of the Confederate service. He will be tried as a spy.

Prominent, influential rebels, as they call themselves, and denominated by the Mexicans, as Americans, have sought to make Mexico, as they say, an asylum for protection from Yankee rule. They declare they will give their physical support to the Empire, and that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled, and that their object in making their homes in Mexico is peace and stability, and that they will be to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy. The whole tenor of the news places the Rebels in Mexico in the position of wanderers, without a home or abiding place.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IDAHO CITY.—Idaho City, Idaho Territory, as before announced, was completely destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries, on the night of the 18th ultimo. As the town was composed almost entirely of buildings made of pine boards, when the flames got fairly started they spread with rapidity. During the continuance of the conflagration bands of thieves carried on a wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

SPRINGFIELD, June 16.—Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln were issued yesterday by the Probate Court of Sangamon county, to Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Hon. J. E. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The estimated value of the estate is \$75,000.

Married.

On the 18th inst., at Abbotstown, by Rev. Dr. Haner, Mr. JACOB HARMON to Miss ANELLA PRICE.

Died.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. PETER RAFFENSPERGER, of this place, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., in Germany township, Mr. JOHN MEHRING, aged 59 years 4 months and 14 days.

On Saturday last, Miss MARY B., daughter of Thomas and Catherine Anderson, of Franklin township, aged about 15 years.

On the 20th inst., near Abbotstown, Mrs. REBECCA, consort of Peter Miller, Jr., aged 45 years 26 days.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour.....	\$7 00 to 7 50
Red Wheat.....	1 30 to 1 50
White Wheat.....	1 00
Corn.....	1 00
Rye.....	1 00
Flour.....	1 00
Barley.....	1 00
Timothy Seed.....	2 50
Flax Seed.....	1 00
Barley.....	1 00
Oats.....	1 00

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Flour.....	\$7 00 to 7 50
Wheat.....	1 30 to 1 50
Rye.....	1 00
Corn.....	1 00
Oats.....	1 00
Hay in Bales.....	10 00 to 22 00

New Music—"Funeral March."

TO the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, the author. The *Home Journal* says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer." Very solemn and impressive. 1,000 copies are issued weekly. Price 20 cents. With vignette of President 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, June 27.—St. No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

Picture Frames. A GREAT variety of PICTURE FRAMES, with plain and carved glasses, for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety store. June 27, '65.

The Stars and Stripes. PERSONS wanting Flags for the Grand Celebration on the Fourth, can get them at Horner's Drug and Variety Store. June 27.

Agents Wanted.

ESPECIALLY SOLDIERS & SOLDIERS WIVES. In every County and Township in Eastern Pennsylvania, to canvass for the sale of Dr. J. G. Holland's Life of A. Lincoln. This is a work eminently worthy the great theme, popular and dramatic in its style, comprehensive and careful in its facts, and appreciative in its judgment of the high, intellectual and moral qualities of the lamented dead. The volume contains five hundred pages in octavo form, and is one of the best selling works ever offered. Agents are selling from ten to fifty per day. Send for a circular. Address, NORTON BARNARD, Elk View, Chester county, Pa. June 20.

Peace Being Again Restored, It has been resolved by the Board of Managers of the "Atlantic Coast Agricultural Society" to hold a FAIR, near the annual time this Fall, at their grounds near Bendersville.

The Citizens of the County are respectfully invited to prepare to make it interesting by the exhibition of material. A list of Premiums for Stock, Agricultural Products, Machinery, Fancy Articles, &c., will be published in due time. HIRSH GREST, Pres't. June 20, 1865.

Go to Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, and get his Medicated Cough Candy.

Grape Vines.

WE have a very large and superior stock of Vines, grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood, mostly taken from our own Vineyard, and having fruited the best and most improved varieties, we have the advantage of offering to the Public, what we know to be the most profitable kinds, both for Garden and Vineyard culture. Concord, Greyling, Clinton, Catawba, Delaware, Diana, Dracut, Amber, Hartford Prolific, Herknot, Jona, Isabella, Marquette, Oporto, Ontario, Rebecca, Rodgers, Hybrid's, Meadell, Taylor, and Union Village.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS. We will furnish No. 1 Vines:—3 Concord, 2 Delaware, 1 Diana, 2 Clinton, 1 Dracut Amber, 1 Meadell.

Strawberries.

FRENCH'S SEEDLING. Sustains its high character as a most valuable early variety. Plants vigorous and hardy, reliable on all kinds of soils. Fruit large, productive, finest quality and most attractive appearance.

50 Cents per Doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000. RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC. Very large, productive, handsome and excellent to the highest. Premium as the best Strawberry at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition, in June last, also at the Great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia during the same month.

\$1 per doz., \$3 per 100. TROMPH DE GRAND & WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per doz. SMITH'S BUFFALO SEEDLING. Extract from testimonial of Benjamin Dodge, Esq., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced Fruit growers in the State.

"Its combination of superior qualities renders the 'Buffalo Seedling' in my opinion, the best Strawberry for the market." From Lewis E. Allen, Esq., Black Rock, N. Y. "After making thorough trial of the best of our popular varieties, I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Buffalo Seedling' the best I have known. I know of no strawberry which in all its combinations of excellence is equal to this." Lewis E. ALLEN. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Raspberries. Philadelphia, DuPonts Black, Miami Black, Col. Wilder, Franconia, White Antwerp. \$1 per doz.

Blackberries. Dorchester and Lawton. \$1 per doz.

Currants.

We have all the leading varieties of Currants, but would recommend the following to be the most productive: Cherry, Red Dutch, Red Grape, White Grape. \$1.50 per doz. HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY. \$1 per doz.

MAYATT'S LINNEN'S RHUBARB. \$1 per doz.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, and many other varieties of Flowers. Orders promptly attended to and delivered at Gettysburg, Pa.

BURKHOLDER & WILSON. Bendersville, Adams county, Penna. June 6.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. COBEAN & CO.

HAVE just received and opened another splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also—

HAIRNESS MAKING carried on at this branch. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call. Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.

COBEAN & CRAWFORD. June 20.

Wanted! Disabled Soldiers.

AND others out of employment, to canvas for OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, just published, "THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 600 pages. This is the only work of the kind published; it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the best and most connected and reliable history of the war. It will be sold only by our authorized travelling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." June 13.—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditor to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of JEREMIAH DUEHL and JOHN HESEY MYERS, Administrators of the estate of ANNAH BROOK, dec'd., deceased, and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend, for that purpose, at his office in the Borough of Gettysburg, on FRIDAY the 30th of JUNE, INSTANT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all parties in interest are hereby notified.

D. A. BUEHLER, Auditor. June 13.—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance in the hands of DANIEL TRENNER, Administrator of the Estate of Geo. HOOK, dec'd., of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, and among heirs and parties entitled, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, on THURSDAY the 29th day of JUNE, INSTANT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and where all parties in interest are requested to be present.

D. McCONAUGHY. June 13, 1865.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Wm. ROUSSEAU, of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS MAYER, Administrator. June 13.—6t.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of GEORGE B. MILLER, of Huntington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MINTER, Administrator. May 23.—6t

Excelsior! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world; call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

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U. S. 7-30 Loan!

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " " " \$100 "

Ten " " " \$500 "

20 " " " \$1000 "

\$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

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An interesting Leaf of History—How the Emancipation Proclamation Was Written.

In last week's "Independent" Mr. F. B. Carpenter gives the history of the Emancipation Proclamation, as Mr. Lincoln gave it to him, on the occasion of their first interview, as written down by himself soon afterward. We quote:

"It had got to be," said he, mid summer, 1862. Things had gone from bad to worse, until I felt that we had reached the end of our rope on the plan of operations we had been pursuing; that we had about played our last card, and must change our tactics, or lose the game! I now determined on the adoption of the Emancipation Proclamation; and, without any consultation with, or the knowledge of the Cabinet, I prepared the original draft of the proclamation, and, after much anxious thought, called a Cabinet meeting upon the subject. This was the last of July, or the first part of the month of August, 1862. (The exact date he did not remember.) "This Cabinet meeting took place, I think, upon a Saturday. All were present excepting Mr. Blair, the Postmaster General, who was absent at the opening of the discussion, but came in subsequently. I said to the Cabinet that I had resolved upon this step, and had not called them together to ask their advice, but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them; suggestions as to which would be in order, after they had heard it read. "Mr. Lovejoy," said he, "was in error when he informed you that it excited no comment, excepting on the part of Secretary Seward. Various suggestions were offered. Secretary Chase wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the blacks. Mr. Blair, after he came in, deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the Administration the full elections. Nothing, however, was offered that I had not already fully anticipated and settled in my own mind, until Secretary Seward spoke. Said he: "Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses, is so great that I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted Government—a cry for help; the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the Government." "His idea," said the President, "was that it would be considered our last shriek, on the retreat." This was his precise expression. "Now," continued Mr. Seward, "while I approve the measure, I suggest, sir, that you postpone its issue, until you can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war!" Said Mr. Lincoln: "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thoughts upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was, that I put the draft of the proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added or changed a line, touching it up here and there, waiting the progress of events. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally, came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the "Soldiers' Home," (three miles out of Washington.) "Florence" finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Saturday, called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published the following Monday.

"It was a somewhat remarkable fact," he continued, "that there was just one hundred days between the dates of the two proclamations, issued on the 22d of September and the first of January. I had not made the calculation at the time." At the final meeting on Saturday another interesting incident occurred in connection with Secretary Seward. The President had written the important part of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." "When I finished reading this paragraph," resumed Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. Seward stopped me, and said: 'I think, Mr. President, that you should insert after the word 'recognize,' in that sentence, the words 'and maintain.' I replied that I had already fully considered the import of that expression in this connection, but I had not intruded it, because it was not my way to promise what I was not entirely sure that I could perform, and I was not prepared to say that I thought we were exactly able to maintain this."

"But," said he, "Mr. Seward insisted that we ought to take this ground; and the words finally went in." Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to show me the various positions occupied by himself and the different members of the Cabinet on the occasion of the first meeting. "As nearly as I can remember," said he, "the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War were here at my right hand—the others were grouped at the left."

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting, immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying that the time for 'the announcement of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment, he thought, would sustain it, many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it.' The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, 'I made a solemn vow before God that, if General Lee was driven back into Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.'"

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"The United States Hotel, and the Marine House, at Saratoga, with ten cottages, were destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Sunday, June 10. So rapid was the progress of the fire that it was with difficulty the guests escaped, without their effects. The loss is very heavy. There were two lives lost."

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"New Music. We have received from Horace Waters, No. 421 Broadway, New York, the following pieces of Music, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst: "Funeral March to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," and "Oh! Send me one Flower from his grave." Price 50 cents each. The March, with vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. The popular demand for this March has increased to 1,000 copies weekly. It is one of the finest pieces yet written by this talented lady, whose compositions have won for her an enviable position in the musical world."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CEITYSEBAC:
Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

The Oration of Rev. T. D. CARNAHAN, delivered on the 1st of this month, in Christ Church, on the death of the late President Lincoln, has just been published in pamphlet form, and is very neatly executed, from the press of Aughbaugh & White. It is truly an eloquent discourse, and should be in the hands of every one. It is for sale at the stores of A. D. Buchler and Dr. R. Horner—price 10 cents.

We understand that Mrs. Masenheimer, residing in Union township, Adams county, fell from a cherry tree on the 13th, and was injured so as to cause her death on the 19th.

The corner stone of the National Monument will be laid by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; the officers of which have made arrangements to be present here on the occasion. There will be also a considerable number of other Masons and Odd Fellows in attendance at the ceremonies. The military display will also be very fine, and the music of the first order. Preparations are being made by the different committees, the hotel keepers, and the citizens generally, to do their best to accommodate the large crowd that is expected.

The reception by the Governor of the battle-flags of Pennsylvania regiments mustered out of service at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will not take place at present; but the time is deferred until all the regiments have been mustered out of service, or at least until the expiration of the term of such regiments. Those time is about expiring. It will then be formally announced when and where these flags will be received.

On Monday of last week, there was one of the heaviest falls of rain in this section of country we remember for many years. The streams were very high, and the loss of fencing along them, as well as the mown hay carried off by the torrent, was large in various localities. In our place, the lightning was very vivid. During the storm, the German Reformed Church was struck, and slightly injured. A son of Mr. Daniel Gilbert, aged 10 years, was very much stunned by the same shock, and was insensible for a short time. The weather during the past week, has been very fine for getting in the hay, of which there is a large crop. The wheat and rye are fast ripening for the harvest; and the corn and oats are very flourishing.

The annual commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and it is expected that numbers of persons will be present on that interesting occasion. Speeches will be delivered, as usual, by the candidates for degrees, and the brass band of the college, under the leadership of Dr. Diehlman, will be present and enliven the proceedings with some choice music.

The commencement of St. Joseph's Academy will follow on the succeeding day.

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TOWN MEETING.

There was a meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg, on Friday evening last, in the Court House, called by the Burgess, for the purpose of making whatever arrangements were necessary in view of the approaching Celebration on the Fourth of July. On motion, R. G. McCrery was called to the Chair, and S. R. Russell appointed Secretary. After an interchange of views, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of nine to constitute a general Committee of Arrangements; which consists of the following persons: Edward McPherson, Robert McCurdy, Edward G. Fahnstook, C. H. Buehler, J. D. Danner, Wm. A. Duncan, Charles Horner, J. L. Schick, and John T. McElhenry.

At the meeting of the Committee it was resolved to request those persons who propose to furnish, for pay meals, and lodging to visitors, to give their names to any member of the Committee, before Saturday next, with their prices, in order that both may be properly published, with the numbers they can accommodate.

Efficient steps are being taken to secure as good quarters as are practicable for the large numbers who may be expected on the occasion. It is hoped that our citizens will be freely alive to the importance of contributing fully to the success of the great National Celebration on the most noted battle-field of the war.

Order of the Procession. At the ceremonies of Laying the Corner Stone of the Monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, July 4, 1865:

Chief Marshal, Major General John W. Geary; Aids: One Battalion of Cavalry: One Battery of Artillery; One Regiment of Infantry; Major General Meade and Staff; Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac; The United States Marshal of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States; Marines; Soldiers of the War of 1812: The President, Lieut. Gen. Grant and Staff; Vice Admiral Farragut and Staff; The Cabinet Ministers; The Diplomatic Corps; Ex-Presidents: Lieut. Gen. Scott and Rear Admiral Stewart; The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; The Gratu, Chaplains and Past: The Committee of Arrangements; The Governors of the several States and Territories and their Staffs; The Senate of the United States preceded by its Officers; The House of Representatives of the United States preceded by its Officers; The Heads of the Departments of the several States and Territories; The Legislatures of the several States and Territories; The Band of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery; The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories; The Assistant Secretaries of the Departments of the National Government; Officers of the Smithsonian Institution; Sanitary and Christian Commissions; Masonic Fraternity; Knights Templar; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Other Benevolent Associations; Corporate Authorities of Cities; Society of the Cincinnati; The National Union Musical Association of Baltimore; The Clergy; The Press; Religious, Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations; Local Languages; Fire Companies; Citizens.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN THE CEMETERY. Music, Band; Prayer by the Rev. Stephen H. Tappin; D. D.; Music, "France's Hymn;" Union Musical Association; Introductory Remarks by the President of the United States; Music, "Hayward's Ode;" Union Musical Association; Laying of the Corner Stone by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania; Address by the Governor of Pennsylvania; Music, Band; Oration by Major General O. O. Howard; Music, Band; Poem by Col. C. O. Hastings; Music, Union Musical Association; Benediction, by Rev. P. T. Carnahan; Music, Band.

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Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

The Life, Speeches, Services and Proclamations of Andrew Johnson.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., have just published "The Life, Speeches, and Services of Andrew Johnson." Seventeenth President of the United States. With a full history of his life; his career as a Tailor Boy, Alderman, Mayor, Legislator, State Senator, Governor of Tennessee, and his services in Congress, with his Speeches on the Rebellion, and the part taken by him from the first outbreak of the war, with his Speeches, Proclamations, Acts and services since becoming President of the United States. With his Portrait. Complete in one large volume. Price Seventy-five cents in paper, or One Dollar in cloth, and copies will be sent by the publishers, per mail, free of postage, on receipt of the retail price. Agents are wanted everywhere to engage in the sale of this work, who will be supplied with the paper-cover edition at Five Dollars a dozen, fifty copies for Twenty Dollars, or \$27.50 a hundred; or with the cloth edition at Eight Dollars a dozen, fifty copies for Thirty Dollars, or Sixty Dollars a hundred.

SOMETHING FOR OLD FRY. A Yankee soldier lately picked up a letter written by Howell Cobb, to a Democratic editor in Atlanta, dated August 10, 1867, which concludes as follows: "I repeat to you that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is the most thoroughly identified with our principles and our rights of any that has ever preceded it, and I am willing to stand or fall by the same." In Mr. Buchanan's forthcoming work, it is presumed this letter will be conspicuously inserted.

HOT WEATHER.—The heat here is quite oppressive, but it is nothing compared with that under which the Canadians are suffering. At Montreal, on Tuesday, the thermometer was 100 degrees in the shade.

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Endowment Convention.

A convention to complete the endowment of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, by the addition of \$50,000 or upwards, to its funds, was held in Baltimore, last week. On taking up subscriptions, over \$12,000 were subscribed, in addition to \$14,000 heretofore reported. Among the subscribers we find one of \$2,000 from Rev. S. Holman, of Altoona; and one of \$500 from Mrs. C. A. Hay, of Harrisburg. Resolutions were adopted expressing the fullest confidence in the success of the movement, and appointing the following committee of six to prosecute the work: Rev. Dr. Conrad, Dr. Hay, Rev. Prof. Brown, Rev. Dr. Stork, Rev. A. C. Wedekind and Rev. C. Lepley. The movement to increase the endowment fund of the Seminary is in no way connected with that of Pennsylvania College, and it is hoped that both will be completed at an early day.

Look out for the White Ghosts.

An Organized Band of Southern Robbers.—A Southerner was arrested at Mechanicsburg a few days ago, charged with robbing a farmer of Cumberland county. Since his arrest, the accused has made a confession, in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the "White Ghosts," is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person, giving the names and locations of different individuals in the Valley, as well as a list of the towns and distance between them, from Williamsport to Lancaster. The people of this section of the State should be prepared for the White Ghosts. Those who organize to rob will also destroy property and commit outrages of any description.—Har. A.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the defunct Confederate Government, in a letter recently published, confesses that he imbibed his convictions of the right of secession, and of course of the right of rebellion, from the Messages of Jas. Buchanan, while he was President, and from the opinion of Attorney Gen. Black. There is great significance in such a confession from the second officer of the late Confederate Government. Heretofore it has been one of the pleasing tasks of the Democratic leaders, to charge that the Abolitionists of the North were responsible for the rebellion—that they drove the leading men of the South to secession. This confession of Stephens, however, puts the crime on the right parties.—Buchanan, and Black, with other leading northern Democrats, being really the accessories to treason.

Admiral Goldsborough sailed from New York on Thursday on board of his flag ship, the Colorado, to assume command of the European squadron; which is at present composed of the Kearsarge, Niagara, Sacramento and Frolic. The Colorado has recently been refitted, and is now one of the finest frigates in the U. S. Navy. Her armament consists of 40 nine-inch guns, 1 eleven-inch, 1 sixty pound rifled gun, and 2 twenty pound rifles. She has a crew of about 600 men, 60 of whom are marines. Her speed will see her to foreign lands and the gallant ensign of our country, the Stars and Stripes, that have floated over our conquering hosts on victorious battlefields. It is to the world an emblem of our power and greatness that will claim respect from every nation on earth where it is thrown to the breeze.

The latest information from Mexico says that the Empire is waving fast, and that the Emperor Maximilian is a mere puppet in the hands of Marshal Bazaine.—The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him. She is really Empress of Mexico. The foreign and Mexican troops are bordering on disorganization. The French are the only reliable troops, and look to Bazaine for orders. The Mexicans will rebel at the first opportunity.

Jay Cook & Company. This excellent firm now acting as agents for the Government in the sale of its 7-30 Bonds, is deserving of all praise, for the energy and zeal exhibited by them in the discharge of the duties with which they are entrusted. Their sale of the bonds has exceeded the expectations of even the most sanguine. They are among the first business men in the country, and the Government was fortunate in selecting them as its agents in matters of so much importance.

The reconstruction of the Court-house at Chambersburg has been commenced, and the building is already under roof. The expense is about \$15,000—about the original cost of the old building. The walls were not seriously damaged by the fire.

A band of "White Ghosts," similar to those at work in the Cumberland Valley, are presenting their fiendish purposes in Clarifield county, where incendiarism is of frequent occurrence. Great consternation prevails among the people of that section, in consequence of these occurrences.

John C. Breckenridge, the Rebel Secretary of War, has arrived at Havana, having made his escape in an open boat from the Florida coast. The Rebel Gen. Slaughter had also arrived there, having been driven out of Matamoras by his own soldiers.

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Death of the Wife of Secretary Seward.

We regret to learn that Secretary Seward, who has recently passed through so many painful afflictions, was, on Wednesday morning last, called upon to mourn the loss of his devoted wife. Mrs. Seward died at her residence, in Washington, at 10.15 o'clock, surrounded by all the members of the family and a number of personal friends. She had been sick for two or three weeks of bilious fever, brought on, it is thought, by her constant and untiring attendance upon her husband and son. At the time of her death she was about sixty years of age. Her remains were embalmed and forwarded to Auburn, New York, the home of the Secretary, for interment—leaving Washington at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. In consequence of this sad event, the State Department has been closed until further orders. Mr. Frederick Seward's health is still in a debilitated condition; and the loss of his mother, it is feared, may have an injurious effect. Secretary Stanton and other high Government officials, called upon the distressed family on Wednesday, to offer their condolence and to sympathize with them, as does the whole nation, in this sad hour of their bereavement.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 17th inst. publishes an interesting history of the Hampton Roads conference, between the honored President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the one side, and Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell on the other. The Chronicle says its statement is based on a conversation between its editor and Mr. Stephens himself, immediately after his return home to Georgia from the conference, and prefaces it with the remark that as Davis has no longer the power to arrest and confine persons or suppress papers, "it may be as well to let people know the truth." Mr. Stephens is said to have been well disposed towards and hopeful of the result of the interview, but did not altogether like his companions in the mission. Pres't Lincoln and Mr. Seward, as is well known, informed the Rebel Commissioners that no terms for peace would be entertained which did not recognize the "complete authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy," and the late President then "renewed that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority, it must be accepted; but individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored." Mr. Lincoln's offers throughout were of the most generous and conciliatory character, and he urgently insisted on the return of the rebellious States and the close of the war, and offered \$400,000,000 as compensation to owners of slaves for the abolition of slavery throughout the South. The result is known. Nothing was done, and the arch traitorship in Fortress Monroe, despite the report of Mr. Stephens—who thought the way open for settlement—rejected the propositions with contempt, and communicating the result to the people of the South he prefaced the report with inflammatory and false statements written by himself. The Chronicle says Mr. Stephens returned home "with but a new cause of sorrow;" and those who say he talked of making speeches denouncing the terms as offered by our Government "simply lied." He spoke of Mr. Lincoln "as an old friend who generally voted with him in Congress and who had a good heart and fine mind, and was undoubtedly honest."

Terrible Railroad Accident. LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The New Albany Ledger reports a terrible accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Leecore, Indiana, yesterday. A freight train bound East, and a soldier train bound West, collided. The engineer and fireman of both trains were killed, and while an angry dispute arose between the conductors as to the blame, another freight train from the East ran into the train of soldiers at the station, killing fifteen men and wounding one hundred and fifty, many fatally. The soldiers belonged to Illinois and Missouri regiments, and were homeward bound.

MUSTERING OUT THE VETERANS.—Preparations have commenced for mustering out between forty and fifty thousand troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock and Logan. About eighteen thousand of those troops whose terms of service first expire will be mustered out from the Army of the Potomac by regimental organizations. All absentees belonging to such regiments will be in addition to twenty five thousand. Hancock's veteran command will be reduced seven thousand. The army of the Tennessee will lose fully fifteen thousand.

An official despatch from the Secretary of War announces the surrender of Glaverton, the last city in the possession of the Rebels, to our forces on the 5th inst. The surrender of Kirby Smith's forces was formally completed previous to the surrender. The parts of Texas now being in the possession of the United States, the President has issued his proclamation raising the blockade.

A gentleman from Mississippi, is in town, on his way to New York, where he intends to establish his creditors by the payment of a large sum of money which he owed them at the breaking out of the war. He states that at the command of the former Rebel authorities he paid into their treasury the amount of his Northern obligations, but does not consider that manner of paying a debt either honorable or honest.

L. P. Walker, Jeff. Davis' first Secretary of War, who in 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama, at the time Jeff. was appointed President of the Confederacy, made a speech declaring that in less than three months from that date the Rebel flag would wave from the dome of the capitol at Washington, is en route to Washington to make special application to the President for pardon.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Thomas Dodson, of Altoona, aged about five years, was burned to death, a few days ago, by her clothes taking fire from a match which she lighted.

It is estimated there are now 20,000 Americans in Europe who spend on an average \$10 per day in gold, or nearly one million and a half per week.

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The Policy of the President towards Traitors.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that the President declines to appoint General Steele, of Alabama, as provisional Governor of that State, on the ground that he has served in the rebel army. If this policy is rigidly carried out there can be little doubt that the Southern States will be rightly governed. Take this executive resolution, too, in connection with the policy advocated by John Minor Botts, of Virginia, and the rebels will have very little future share in the government of the South. Mr. Botts is favorable to the enfranchisement of the entire white population of the South, assuming that the extension of such privileges to the masses will prevent the engendering of dissatisfaction, and give to the form of government to be established in those States, the aspect and the spirit of Republicanism. But while he is in favor of the general extension of the franchise to the masses of the South, Mr. Botts earnestly urges an adherence to a rule by which all men who participated in the rebellion in a military or civil capacity, shall be debarred from holding any office of trust or honor in those States. With the President's determination not to appoint any man to office connected with the rebellion, and the adoption of a rule in the Southern States, by which no rebel can be elected to or hold office of trust or honor, the necessity will become imperative of only voting for and appointing loyal men.

Brownlow on a Pardon Case.

A characteristic letter from Governor Brownlow has been received in the matter of an application for pardon. The petitioner is the Rebel Brigadier General Wm. H. Carroll, a very wealthy and once prominent citizen of Tennessee, and the same who is suspected of being connected with the Rebel conspirators in Canada. It was but recently that Carroll employed counsel for the purpose of suing the U. S. Government for the use of and damage done to his property by the appropriation and use of the same for army purposes. He now asks for pardon, however, and his case was referred to Gov. Brownlow for suggestion. The Governor's letter in reply is received. He says: "This man Carroll, were he to come within the State of Tennessee, would not be permitted to live five minutes. The people would not tolerate his existence there. I can't say anything against so poor and mean a man as this, and I can't say anything for him, I therefore say nothing."

The Newburyport Herald concludes an interesting history of the various substitutes for the large and costly pipe organ with the following well-deserved notice of the Cabinet Organ: "All these inventions were, however, but little more than a series of experiments, a striving after an ideal, which should combine all excellences and reject all imperfections, which, according to the universal testimony of the greatest musicians throughout the world, has at last been attained in the 'Cabinet Organ' of Mason & Hamlin. Those who have had their ears pained by the thin, brassy sound of the old fashioned seraphine, in which the wind was forced instead of drawn through, or who have tried to be thankful for the improved melodeon, but wishing there was more of it, can hardly realize that an instrument of the same class should be capable of such power, richness of tone, and surprising effects as the Cabinet Organ. It is fortunate, too, that their expense is so low as to place them within the means of almost every family in the land; and their influence will, we doubt not, be unbounded in musical, aesthetic, and social culture."

EWELL, AIKEN AND TREKHOLM ASKING PARDON.—There were thirty one petitions for pardon filed with the President on Wednesday. Among them the Rebel R. S. Ewell, of Virginia; Governor William Aiken, of South Carolina; the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, G. A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Gen'l Echols, of Va. To the granting of the latter's petition a strong opposition interposes from the neighbors of General Echols. They charge him with the hanging of five citizens of Virginia, for no other reason than that they declared themselves in favor of the Union.—The other petitions come from persons in a humble life and unknown to the public.—One is a resident of Kentucky, five from Tennessee, one from North Carolina, thirteen from Virginia, one from Alabama, two from South Carolina, three from Georgia, one from Pennsylvania, one from Maryland and one from Louisiana.

Judge Lee, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Judge Camden, late of the Circuit Court of Harrison County, with several other prominent citizens of Virginia, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Harrison county for horse stealing. The Judge of the Court of that county recently instructed the jury that any person in the United States who aided or sympathized with the Rebel cause was indictable for any act done by and in the name of the Rebel authorities, and the parties named are therefore indicted for the theft of horses carried off by General Imboden during some of his raids in Northwestern Virginia.

President Lincoln's log cabin, on exhibition at the Chicago Fair, which he helped to build with his own hands in the days of his youth and poverty, is the most interesting of all the objects in the Fair.—It has been brought piecemeal from its original location, and erected inside a broad enclosure at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. It is a quadrangular building about sixteen by sixteen, as nearly as we can guess at the measurement, and is a veritable log cabin, an aboriginal backwoodsman's dwelling of precisely the same proportions as those with which we are all more or less familiar within this western country.

A Chattanooga despatch of the eighteenth says: "General Wilson telegraphs that the Government has issued to the poor in Atlanta, during the